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VOL. IX.—NO. 32.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

PROVIDENCE.

First S.L.P. Convention Under New Caucus Law.

The Ticket—Important Public Declaration—The Platform—Enthusiastic Demonstration.

For Mayor,
FRANKLIN E. BURTON.

For City Treasurer,
NATHANIEL NILES.

For Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE A. BALLARD.

For Harbor Master,
EDWARD W. THEINERT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—Yesterday the Socialist Labor Party in this city held its first regular convention under the new caucus act. Even the local capitalist papers cannot suppress remarks that show they contrast the Party's convention favorably with those of the old parties that preceded it. There were twenty-nine delegates present. The convention organized itself permanently with Charles Crowell, chairman, and John Gannon, secretary, and proceeded to work systematically, expressing its views on the issues in the State by means of masterly resolutions and addresses to the people, all backed up by well-made speeches. The above ticket was put in nomination. The following public utterances by the convention deserve special attention.

Upon recommendation of the City Committee, the following

Address to Voters.

was accepted:

Fellow Workmen: The war heroes have been feted, the boats have raced, and the coming city election is the next thing used by the politicians to gull you. Gauge these gentry by their own rule of moral worth and usefulness. Apply it to the things that run your city, and, instead of patriots and statesmen learned in the science of government, you find a job lot of time servers, all of short measure, never daring to act except on a nod from some capitalist.

The old party candidates are of the same stripe, either dabblers in moral turpitude or jabberers of social platitudes. You are fed with gibberish about how popular and how good fellows these candidates are. They are popular because they catch your votes while giving the capitalist class. Their good fellowship, like that of the ward heeler, is another name for stupidity of mind and elasticity of conscience.

The old parties say they govern for the working class and the capitalist class. The law books of this and all cities, of this and all states, bulge with laws for the capitalist class, and show only a few laws in the interest of labor, bogus ones, at that. Funny, isn't it, their friendship has been so one-sided? But nowhere near as funny as the fact that workmen vote for these frauds with sober faces.

The Socialist Labor Party candidates are members of your own class, and intend to legislate for you only. They are neither popular nor good fellows, for they have exposed the humbug in the game of straddling the fence. The old parties are for the capitalist class. You know that from their representatives and their fruits. The Socialist Labor Party is for the working class. You know that from its candidates and the legislation they seek. Be honest with yourself and true to your class by voting for your party, the Socialist Labor Party.

Delegate Sherwood offered the following resolution relating to

The Property Qualification

for voting as required by the existing constitution, which was adopted:

The Socialist Labor Party protests against the constitutional provision permitting none but taxpayers to vote for candidates for the city council. The great majority of the taxpayers are not members of the working class, but they get the wherewithal to pay their taxes from the surplus fleeced from the working class. Our constitution is a constitution for the capitalist class, and especially so in its restriction of the franchise in municipal elections. In the name of law the capitalist class is allowed to take the wealth created by the workers, doling out to the latter just enough to provide a mere subsistence. The remainder, which is by far the larger portion, the capitalist class with sanctimonious unctious calls its property. Workers are robbed of the wealth they create. But this is not enough. Because they have submitted without a recourse to violence to being rendered propertyless, the constitution disfranchises them and confers the privilege of suffrage on the exploiters as a reward for their "smartness."

The members of the working class, fifty to per cent. of the population of the state, who are all essential for the rebuilding of the community and from whose hands its wealth has arisen, are decreed of no use when it comes to choosing who shall govern them, and are forced to bow obedience to the whim and caprice of their taxpaying exploiters, among whom the Cheap John business man is paramount. In a state promoted by a republicanism a law savoring of medieval days is perpetuated. The thing is not the man, dress not intelligence, is the basis of the franchise.

The Socialist Labor Party, made up of members of the working class and representing that class solely, demands the removal of all restrictions of the suffrage discriminating against the working class, and pledges itself to secure their abolition, whatever be the means that it may be necessary to employ.

Delegate Murray offered the following resolution relating to the

New Caucus Act, which was adopted:

The caucus act, as at present formulated, is in effect an act to legalize the theft of the caucuses and name of a minor party by the tricksters of the dominant political parties. "Packing caucuses," hitherto a business attended with some difficulty, has now become an easy matter, and chief caucus packer will be the next addition to the ranks of our captains of industry. Aside from the abundant means it affords for stealing caucuses the act is especially vicious in advertising a voter's political affiliations by checking in colors. An exposure of this nature was found in elections to produce a generous crop of intimidation, and the secret ballot law was adopted to remove the evil. The caucus act in its present form is virtually a return to the old conditions. Plural voting in caucuses can be prevented without obliging a voter to declare his political opinions to the rank and file of other parties. To make caucuses pure and to guard against intimidation the caucus act should be amended to provide:

First—A clear and express rule permitting each party to determine the qualifications for membership therein. Second—That names checked at a caucus shall be ruled off the voting lists furnished for the caucuses of any other party with ink of the same color as that employed in removing names from the lists in case of death, change of residence, etc.

Secretary Gannon read the following

Platform Which Was Adopted:

The Socialist Labor Party of Providence, acknowledging the self-evident fact that labor creates all wealth and that the instruments of production are the result of social co-operation, declares these basic truths arising therefrom at its platform:

That the proceeds of all wealth created should be distributed equitably among the actual producers and that the instruments of production should be the property of society.

That the capitalist class by controlling the political power appropriate themselves the greater part of the product of labor and possess themselves of the tools of production, and this causes all the inequities from which the working class now suffer.

That to secure the product of labor and the machinery of production to their rightful owners, the working class must unite at the polls, withdraw the political power from the capitalist class, retain it in their own hands, and institute the co-operative commonwealth, the employment of themselves by themselves.

OBJECTS.

While the Socialist Labor Party of Providence realizes that substantial and lasting improvement in the condition of the working class is impossible unless the fundamental truths of its platform are practically enforced, it recognizes that its acquisition of political power, though certain, will be gradual; yet, while acquiring the strength needed to make its platform a reality, it can and will, even as a minority party, secure immediate amelioration of the condition of the people by requiring its representatives when elected to our law-making bodies, to strive incessantly for the following objects:

1. The city to buy or build and operate railways, electric plants, gas works, and all industries requiring a municipal franchise.

2. Absolute municipal self-government.

3. The principle of initiative, referendum and proportional representation to be introduced into municipal politics.

4. Revocation of the property qualification in municipal elections.

5. Education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory for the full school year; the city to render all necessary assistance in meals and clothing.

6. Abolition of the contract system; all workmen to be employed directly by the city, preference being to citizens, and wages to be at least equal the standard of organized labor.

7. The city to purchase land in the crowded tenement districts, and build thereon model houses to be let at small rental.

8. All real estate taken by the municipality for public purposes to be paid for at its last assessed valuation.

Several of the candidates present were called upon to address the convention, among them Comrade Theinert, who said that in accepting the nomination bestowed upon him he did so on the principle that he would be free to make himself first to strike the blow. At 9.30 the convention adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.

Boy Caught.

But workman, don't you be caught SCABBING it on Election Day. Vote the straight LABOR TICKET. Vote for your own class.

WHAT THE CLASS STRUGGLE IS. The class struggle is a struggle between those who have and those who have not; a struggle between those who do not produce and those who do produce; a struggle between those who take and those who make; a struggle between those who exploit and those who resist exploitation; a struggle between the capitalist class, which must continue to exploit in order to live in the idleness and luxury, and the working class, which must put an end to struggle by revolutionizing, in the interest of the working class, the entire structure of industrial society.

Vote for the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing for the paper and facilitate work at the office.

THE FAKIR.

Beauties of "No Politics in the Union."

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 25.—Here is a story:

It is about one D. C. Coates, chief high skate and labor fakir of the glorious "Colorado kind of unionism" and an all-around political crook and smooth-tongued scoundrel of the most approved type.

The scene of the story is our "No Trust is big enough to own Colorado"; the time is from July 4, 1897, to the present.

On July 4, 1897, a convention of workmen met in Denver, and after discussing social and economic conditions, declared for the Socialist Labor Party. D. C. Coates, one of the number, after declaring that he would stand by the action of the convention, booted, "because," said he, "conditions were not ripe for Socialism," and, besides, "he wanted SOMETHING NOW." He gave his own words the lie. He stamped himself a crook.

After this convention he applied himself more vigorously than ever before to organizing pure and simple unions and laying the ropes for his own individual advancement. As a result he was successively elected secretary and the president of the State Federation of Labor. He was now in a prominent position before the capitalist politicians, and he proceeded to trade in politics on his prestige.

He first secured the nomination for representative to the State Assembly on the Populist ticket. He was too rotten, and was defeated. The Fall campaign came on, and he proceeded then to fish in capitalist politics. He stumped the State for Thomas and the fusion ticket composed of Demo-Pop-Silver-Republican confusionists and lickspittlers of the capitalist. He was not possessed of nerve enough to do it openly, and above board, but went at it in this way: "I am supporting my friend, Mr. Carney, a friend of labor (?), but I advise you to vote the WHOLE TICKET." Thus he worked for Thomas who, it will be remembered, introduced a set of resolutions against the Bull Hill strikers in 1894 before the Denver Chamber of Commerce. These resolutions were the most vituperative, malicious and despicable that the English language would allow. The speech of Thomas supporting them was a child of the parent.

Also another incident during the same campaign. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Union in Denver had trouble with the brewery capitalists. Coates was secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and as such should have devoted his time immediately to helping the brewers and maltsters. But did he? No! He proceeded to Walsenburg, Colo., the exact opposite direction from Denver, and delivered a couple of his "Mr. Carney is a friend of labor" and "vote the whole ticket" speeches.

After this Coates was set down by the militant socialists of Colorado as a political crook and a two-faced hypocrite.

Coates' last act has been to come out and support a ticket composed half of Republican stationary anarchists and the other half of Demo-Pop reactionary anarchists. A confusion of confusions. A ticket composed of ward heeler, disgruntled politicians and political pariahs. Nice lot, eh? for a "labor leader" to support! But he is where he belongs. He will become in turn an anarchist, Demo-Pop reactionist, Republican Carl Brownite, pure and simpler, or any other old thing for the almighty dollar!

Coates is soon destined to go the way of every other freak, fake, crook and shyster. Class-conscious political action by the wage slaves in Colorado is taking mighty steps. Wage slaves of Colorado, wake, wake up! Your day of emancipation is at hand! Kick Coates and every other fakir of his ilk into the backyard of political oblivion. Take the reins yourselves and drive home your demand for economic freedom. You will win the day.

Speed the Social Revolution!!!

WM. KNIGHT.

Rhode Island Rally.

PROVIDENCE.—The usual closing rallies of the S. L. P. for the municipal election of November 7th, will be held in Pawtucket and Providence, on Sunday, November 5th. Patrick Murphy, of Brookline, will be the main speaker.

Pawtucket's rally will be held in the Auditorium (upper hall), at 2.30 P. M.

Providence rally will be held in Music Hall, at 7.30 P. M., with music by Bartlett's Band, and songs by the Socialist Glee Club. On Monday, November 6th, a mass meeting will be held at Market square, Providence. A short parade will precede the meeting, at which Comrades Reid, Burton, Muldowney, Thornton and others will speak.

Central Falls will hold its closing rally Monday, November 6th, at Dexter and Darling streets. An extra number of speakers from Providence will be present.

Woonsocket will hold its final rally in Cour la Fontaine Hall, 26 Main street, Monday, November 6th, at 8 P. M. Comrade Thomas Curran, of Providence, will be the speaker.

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE.

Boston Rally.

BOSTON, MASS.—On Friday evening, November 3rd, a grand rally will be held in Faneuil Hall. Geo. R. Prowse, the gubernatorial candidate, and others will speak.

All members of the Party are earnestly requested to attend this meeting. A parade will take place on the same night, forming at Castle Square, and marching through various streets to the Hall. Election day, Tuesday, November 7.

DEADLY

Chas. Cooper & Co., Corporation.

NEWARK, October 27.—In reviewing Newark's history we see that the manufacture of chemicals occupies a very prominent position, one reason being that it consumes large amounts of chemicals for its various products, another, most important, being the city's proximity to New York, where millions of dollars are exchanged every year in the sale of chemicals.

The largest manufacturers of chemicals in this city were once simply known as the firm of Chas. Cooper & Co., composed of two Germans, Jacob Kleinhaus and John B. Stobaueus. Presently the firm name evolved into a more modern term—Chas. Cooper & Co., Corporation. This corporation carries with it the usual corporation honors of being dignified, despotic and avaricious.

About thirty years ago, when this firm occupied a very humble position, it consisted of only one man, a German, Hans Goertz by name. This man, evidently fearing that the odor of the ship might be detected in his name, and wishing to conceal his origin "Americanized" his name into Chas. Cooper. The firm established by him and his partner was called "Chas. Cooper & Co."

Gradually, as business increased, they found it necessary to have a more commodious place, and built a small factory on the edge of the meadow. The factory, with its many additions, now occupies about four ordinary city blocks.

With prosperity came a new partner, who had been with the firm many years, another German, named John Baptist Stobaueus, conspicuous in the Board of Trade and among politicians of the R. G. Solomon type.

This partnership continued until a shining star appeared on the horizon in the form of one Dr. Henry P. Weidig, "fresh von draussen."

This newcomer, in a brief period of time, made himself conspicuous in this community grinding down the German workmen all the time, and holding the position of superintendent, thereby preventing the equally notorious David B. Nathan from dabbling with the factory work.

These changes took place rapidly until now we see a full-blown corporation, composed of Jacob Kleinhaus, John B. Stobaueus, Hugo Kleinhaus and Dr. H. P. Weidig, son-in-law of Jacob Kleinhaus.

So far for the mushroom growth of this concern. Now let me dwell upon the ability of the "Shining Star," his methods and the ill condition that he has pushed his employees into.

First.—The "Shining Star" is a past-master in the art of making promises, and seldom keeping them. His aptitude in this line entitles him to rank with the Republican and Democratic parties.

Second.—His habits are usually to come home late at night; get to his office at about ten o'clock the next day, and attend to some correspondence; if the condition of his nerves permits (he frequently has "Katzenjammer"), he will sign the laboratory report that his assistant prepared for him, otherwise the assistant himself signs it; asks his assistant a few questions concerning the condition of the factory; lights a cigar or pipe; tells a funny story; prepares himself for a "business trip" (where beer glasses rattle) around town; returns late in the afternoon; attends to his mail, and has then finished his usual "work."

Third.—Now we enter a more interesting subject of this corporation, the general condition of their humble employees, who toil from morn till night inside the walls of a chemical factory, handling the most deadly poisons, inhaling fumes of the strongest acids, living simply to die. Could not chemicals be manufactured without the sacrifice of human life? They certainly can, but not until the working people vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and with the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. overthrow this murderous capitalist system by themselves owning the corporations and trusts.

These employees, whose average wages amount to about nine dollars per week, many of whose families live in houses nearby, inhaling the chemical-laden atmosphere, an atmosphere strong enough to destroy vegetation hundreds of feet away, are said to receive ten per cent. more pay than those employed at another chemical works. This cannot be true. I know it is not the corporation's nature to give; it prefers to TAKE, sometimes take without a moral right to take, and at times, stoop to petty business tricks to take. One form of its taking is similar to that of the notorious R. G. Solomon, who takes ten per cent. of his employees' money for "benevolent" purposes. But even this is not the worst form.

For several years many of the employees were kept busy making a compound having almost the same chemical composition as gun cotton, which compound is known to the trade as "soluble cotton" or pyroxylin, a product used in very large quantities and almost exclusively by the Eastman Kodak Co., of Rochester, N. Y. During the first year of its manufacture the employees received fair wages for their work, and the profits were still very large; but soon the greed for more money began to manifest itself in the form of profits; consequently the men had to perform their work more rapidly, with the usual result: a poor product. There is the corporation's troubles started. With the deterioration of its goods, this grinding corporation lost its large consumer, with the result that many of its men had become superfluous, and were discharged.

In this manner, and in a manner sometimes more dishonorable, we see the workers thrown on the labor market in ever increasing numbers, and the others are left a prey to ever decreasing wages.

If any of the employees of the corporation should read this article I am

confident they will realize that their condition is getting worse; that by their marching in Republican or Democratic parades till their shoe soles are gone, and voting these tickets, they simply perpetuate the unjust rule of a few persons over the will of the majority.

Some of the Republicans or Democrats may say that a vote cast for the Socialist Labor Party is lost, for the reason that its candidates may not be elected at the next election. But keep in mind that a vote cast for a just principle is never lost, that the united vote of the working class can be made as effective as in France, Germany, or Belgium.

I especially invite the employees of that corporation to attend the meetings of the Socialist Labor Party, listen to its public speakers at the Court House every Saturday night, and read their leaflets. Also subscribe to the official English party paper, THE PEOPLE, 51 Beekman street, New York, or the official German party paper, the "Arbeiter-Zeitung," of Buffalo, N. Y. The workers who do so will feel enlightened; they will realize that they belong to the workers' party, and should vote the Socialist Labor Party ballot.

BONA FIDE.

Who Produces the Wealth?

(From "Railway & Carmen's Journal" for October '99.)

Who produces the wealth? This is a simple question and anyone, whether he thinks or not, will say the laborer. Right. The laborer produces all the wealth, and, according to the laws of nature, to him belongs all the wealth.

Now, let us suppose that ten of us are going to take up habitation in a far-off island that contains no other inhabitants. Nine of us set to work raising wheat. We work hard all year and at harvest time we find we have raised all told 2,000 bushels; would it be right for us to give this one idler 200 bushels, and we each retain the same amount, or perchance give the idler 400 bushels, and we retain the balance divided equally between the rest of the nine? No. "He who will not work neither shall he eat."

Sometime in the past, being so situated that I could overhear a conversation of workmen, and yet not being in the conversation myself, I heard the following remarks, not verbatim, but in substance; they had been talking of some great philanthropist, a multi-millionaire, and a man engaged extensively in skinning labor. One of the number finally wound up by saying: "I tell you what, that fellow must certainly have a kind, open heart in him, or he would not give so much of his wealth to the laboring class. See how much he pays to the homes for fallen women, to the orphan's homes; I don't know what would become of the laboring class if it were not for those kind, open-hearted fellows."

First, gives so much of his wealth to the laboring class; has he ever done a day's useful work in his life? No, not one. Has he ever created one single dollar's worth of wealth in his life? No, not one. Has he ever raised one grain of wheat; made one pair of shoes or chopped one cord of wood? No. Yet he has the wealth. Now the very fact of his having it is self-evident that he must have secured it by some foul means. Is he a robber? Yes, he is a labor skinner. Yet some thoughtless working man calls him a kind, open hearted philanthropist. Shall the robber who has robbed the laborer of all his wealth but a bare living, and then returns a very, very small portion in the way of alms be honored with the glaring name of philanthropist? Who is the giver, the laborer or the capitalist? But let me see, I hurt a thoughtful working man. "Why sir, that capitalist has grown rich by his money invested; he did not rob any one, and he has a right to do with his own as he pleases." Sir, counting interest, profit or rent is not producing wealth, it is skinning labor. A platform speaker once said in my hearing, "I do not care how much money a man makes just so long as he don't skin labor." A poor ignorant labor speaker. He does not seem to know that if a man secures more than he produces, some one else is certainly the loser, and the laborer is naturally the loser, as he produces all the wealth.

"See what he pays to the homes or fallen women." Who kicks her down? Her own wicked disposition? No, her economic condition forces her down. Robbing the female sex of millions forces prostitution upon them, then turns round and gives ten cents to re-instate them in society. Creates the home, tries to teach her "Female Virtue" (man needs no virtue) turns her out once more reformed, ready for the cotton mills, the shoe factory, the garment maker's establishment; pays her all the way from 20 to 70 cents a day, compels her to dress respectably (which her very nature compels her to do) with what? With the 20 cents, with the 70 cents? Think, she is an dependent creature, dependent on man in every instance. She cannot steal (at least society forbids her), more money she must have. She possesses a gem. Must she part with it? Little sister must have a new dress, mother is sick, must have medicine, her dress looks shabby to meet her male acquaintances, father is dead, (murdered by this capitalist system of production for profit). Where will I get the money? 50 cents a day will not do. "Gem, long have I lived in hopes that I would not have to part with thee, long have we been fast friends, but the best of friends must part. Thou possessest great value, I will hasten to the pawn shop and part with thee and comfort mother and sister. Lost! the reformer says. Lost! the churchman says. Must be redeemed, the reformer says, give me ten dollars, thou great Christian-hearted capitalist, and I will tell the world of your charity;

(Continued on Page 4.)

OPEN LETTER

To the Miners of Mercer Co., Pa., in Particular.

Also to all Other Wage Workers in General, Who Have Realized that there is No Truce to Patch up With Capitalism.

Fellow miners:

This, from the Sharon Weekly Telegraph of October 5, is the description and comment on an occurrence that has grown too common to cause much comment. But read it, and then we can look into it from another point of view, not common:

A CHAIN GANG.—THAT IS WHAT WILL HELP TO IMPROVE MERCER.

The tramp nuisance has been abominable in Mercer County the past summer. Scores and scores have been sent to jail for vagrancy. Greenville, however, has furnished the largest quota, until now the jail is full of vagrants.

Sheriff W. S. Riddle has been puzzled what to do with the thirty-two prisoners he has on hand, and the jail has become so crowded that he consulted Judge Miller, who instructed the Sheriff to work them on the street. Sheriff Riddle, being a man equalled to all emergencies, has "provided several strong chains to which ten tramps or more will be attached and placed on the public highway to clean and rid up the thoroughfares. It appears there is a grade or embankment that needs attention and a gang in a very short time will be set at work to remove the same. The tramps, however, are not pleased with the idea of doing manual labor, and if reports prove correct are strenuously kicking over the traces, some of whom have declared they would not work with the gang at all. The Sheriff and his assistant, on the other hand, promise to live up to the law, and if the tramps don't work—well, there'll be trouble.

Not because you, miners of Mercer County, have need for this above miners elsewhere, or wage-workers of other callings, but because you know the place, the paper and the men—Judge Miller and Sheriff Riddle. In fact, most of you voted for them, and at this minute think them "good men and friends of labor," and that they are doing their duty to "the public" as becomes men who are "equal to the occasion." Getting the bulk of your opinions from capitalist agencies, you and the capitalists agree pretty well in the main, only a little snarl now and then about wages, pluck-me stores, screens and the like, all of which is quiet or forgotten by election time, for fear your vote might, unfortunately (in the heat of passion, say,) cloud your minds to the interests of the capitalist, and thereby (so you and your labor leaders say) damage your own affairs still worse. For, you know, the capitalist, being rich, can afford a deal more damage than the men, and yet remain out of the chain gang. Does not the Boss find you work, pay you wages with which to buy, or else give to you from his store the molasses, bread, powder, and in which all miners revel from one happy year's end to the other?

You KNOW then that you and the Boss are twins, eating out of one spoon as it were, excepting those little matters of work, wages, pay, and fair dealing that we mentioned before. Well, this being so, then, he says the tramp is always a vagabond, an idle man who will not work even if offered decent wages for it, a man who only lives that he may rob hen roosts, burn barns and drain empty beer kegs. You should say so, too, and go on your way rejoicing. That is, unless you have a memory and a fair share of horse sense, if not a fine education.

You have heard of black lists for instance; you know that it is neither a dream nor a lie; how many men do you suppose got their start trampward through that alone? You have seen times when no work could be found, and you may also think whether or not you wanted to work then. You know that, busy as things are at present, men there are who cannot find work, and in spells whole droves of men have been actually forced to roam and roam in search of it, leaving wife and family to the tender mercy of the landlord and merchant, without a dollar for defense, sometimes tramping weary miles to where work is heard of, only to be disappointed. All things considered, if a hen roost did suffer, or begging be done, or rides be stolen on car trucks or freight trains, or men be found without "visible means of support," vagrants, all unlawful things, and liable to land one in jail or workhouse, to make the finding of work still harder, should you be surprised if, while absent, death and burial in poverty came in, loved ones did suffer without your presence, do you wonder that some lost heart for good and remained tramps?

You know well enough that many of Judge Miller's tramps were once respectable, and that some of them are so now. And you know as well that many a man now called respectable will one day be called a tramp. What guarantee have you that you will not be one of them? Instead of contempt for his unwillingness to work, you should be thankful that he does not force himself on the labor market, which is now crowded enough, but rather will roam and beg, and endure all the discomforts that such a life will bring.

Now, as to why there are men unable to find work, and what politics has to do with it, we can tell the truth and say something that sounds very different to anything that you have heard dished out to you with red fire, torch-light and bass drum solos these twenty years back. We are in a world where to live at all we must have and use various things called merchandise; these merchandise without exception are fashioned by tools in the hands of workmen, and are made out of natural substances found and shaped by labor

(Continued on page 4.)

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1895 (Presidential) 2,068
In 1896 12,381
In 1897 (Presidential) 21,157
In 1898 82,183
In 1899 (Presidential) 86,564
In 1898 82,204

Old opinions jar with new ones;
New ones jostle with the old;
In each babel, few are able
To distinguish truth from fable,
In the tale their neighbors tell.
But one voice above all others
Sends now like the voice of tea,
Clear, sonorous, and persuasive—
"Give us Justice! we are men!"
MACKAY.

"LABOR LAWS" DECLARED VOID DURING THE LAST YEAR.

April 21, 1898, the Supreme Court of Indiana makes UNENFORCEABLE the Mine Inspection Law of 1894 (Rev. Statutes of Ind., 1894, Sec. 472)—That infamous act was performed by a Court consisting of three Democrats and two Republicans.

October 11, 1898, the New York Court of Appeals declared VOID the law requiring convict-made goods to be marked (Chap. 831, Laws of 1896)—Three Democrats and four Republican judges united in doing this.

October 24, 1898, the Supreme Court of Illinois declared UNENFORCEABLE the law requiring coal mining to be paid for on "run of mine system" (Laws of 1897, p. 270, July 1, 1897)—Four Republican and three Democratic judges united in this performance.

November 23, 1898, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts renders nugatory the Anti-Fines Law (Chap. 508, Acts of 1894, Secs. 51-55)—Here the Republican Judges needed no help from their Democratic doubles; there being no Democratic judges on that bench, they did it all alone.

December 5, 1898, the Supreme Court of California declares UNCONSTITUTIONAL the Mechanics Lien Law (Chap. 46, Acts 1891)—One Democratic and six Republican judges agreed to join in giving Labor this lesson.

January 3, 1899, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit renders UNENFORCEABLE the Federal Law requiring hand-holds on freight cars (Act of Congress, January 3, 1899)—To this crime two Democrats and one Republican judge gave their aid.

May 23, 1899, the Supreme Court of Indiana renders NUGATORY the law (Annotated Statutes, 1899, Sec. 2304) against employers coercing their employees not to join organizations. In April of the previous year, when the Mine Inspection law was killed, as pointed out before, the Court consisted of three Democrats and two Republicans; now when this anti-coercion law was scuttled, the court consisted of five Republicans. Thus, whether wholly made up of one capitalist party, or made up of two, the result is just the same—Labor is betrayed.

June 9, 1899, the Supreme Court of Utah (in the case of Short vs. Billington Beck and Champlin Mining Co.) makes UNENFORCEABLE the much vaunted 8-hour law (Chap. 72, p. 219, Laws of 1896)—The court consisted of just three Republicans and three Democrats, who acted as one man.

September, 1899, the Supreme Court of Colorado KILLS the 8-hour law (Act of 1899)—Two Democratic and one Republican judge soaked into the workers this lesson of the solidarity of the Republican-Democratic party of the Capitalist Class.

On this very page will be found a parallel column article, headed "Two Hearts that Beat as One." The above enumeration of court decisions may serve to supplement that eloquent parallel column picture.

The political campaigns of the Capitalist Class have become unqualified farces—as far as the "divisions" between the Capitalist Classes are concerned—and they have become downright tragical as far as the Working Class is concerned.

The Capitalist parties are Siamese Twin Lackeys of the fleeing capitalist Class.

Workers, there is no help for you but by joining the class-conscious Party of

the working class—the Socialist Labor Party—and smashing into fragments both the Demo-Rep. party and its Capitalist System of Wage Slavery, with the ARM AND HAMMER of the S. L. P. ballot.

Tammany Hall is making a desperate fight in the 16th New York A. D., so desperate that it has cracked the whip and compelled its allies, the so-called "Volkzeitung Socialists," to come out openly in the district and agitate against, by throwing mud upon, the candidates of the S. L. P.

The move is having a fine effect upon the public in the district and elsewhere; it is making converts for the S. L. P. ticket right along. The fraud is quickly seen through, and despite all efforts by the Tammany heelers to prevent it, the "Volkzeitung Socialist" meetings are speedily converted by the crowds into enthusiastic S. L. P. demonstrations.

The Tammany "People," also known as "The Bogus," reports for the quarterly, ending October 1, a deficit of \$1,134.12. By the previous quarterly report, ending July 1, THE PEOPLE, organ of the S. L. P., had only a theoretical deficit of 33 cents a week.

This demonstration is truly dramatic. "The Bogus" was quickly recognized as being not the thing the subscribers had subscribed for, and they, in mass, turned their backs upon the Tammany swindle, in such mass that, from no deficit, the deficit now amounts to over \$1,000. The fraud stands repudiated, and having failed, will soon curl up and die.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The pickle that Tammany Hall papers are in just now leads them to odd extravaganzas. Here is labor skinner Hearst's "Journal," for instance. After the battle of July 10, where Tammany Hall heelers tried to capture the Party's archives by brute force, so as to smash the Party, this "Journal" went into hysterics of joy. Suppressing the fact that the Tammanyites got licked, it announced the "overthrow of the bad Socialists" on the "good work they had done, cleansing the Party of the Union-wreckers," and foretold that, if the "deposed officers" tried to set up a ticket, the courts would throw their ticket out. Three and a half months have elapsed since, and the "bad Socialists" are found on top, having mopped the floor with the "Journal's" pets, the "good Socialists," all along the line. In sight of this mortifying fact, the Tammany "Journal" now throws a series of fits, as follows:

15,000 SOCIALISTS NOT TO VOTE.
Fifteen thousand Socialists of Greater New York, by the action of their general committee of 80, have decided to cast no vote this year. The Socialists take this step as the result of the determination of the Police Commissioners to give the emblem and place on the banner of the Socialist Labor Party to the De Leonite faction of that organization. The De Leonite men are said to be working for Republican success.

FIT NO. 1.—There having been last year barely 15,000 Socialist votes in Greater New York, it follows that the whole Socialist vote of the city decided to wipe itself out—THE "DE LEONITE" SOCIALIST VOTE INCLUDED.

FIT NO. 2.—Seeing that only 2,000 signatures are needed for the "15,000" to set up their ticket on independent nomination papers; and seeing that 2,000 is less than one-seventh of 15,000; and seeing that the "15,000" refrained from getting independent nominations, it is evident that the "15,000 Socialist voters" whom the "Journal" speaks for, is either the most egregious lump of perambulating political modesty, or THE MOST VAPOROUS FUME OF GUTTER SNIPE JOURNALISTIC IMAGINATION!

FIT NO. 3.—Seeing that the 16th Assembly District was the objective point of all this row; seeing that the Socialist Labor Party was there threatening the existence of Tammany Hall, and seeing that the Socialist Labor Party does not there threaten the existence of the Republican Party, because the Socialist vote there has already snuffed out the existence of the Republican Party in that District; it follows that the De Leonites are the most compassionate of Samaritans afloat; they first knock the stuffings out of one capitalist party (the Republican Party in that District), and then they benignantly turn around, AND SEEK TO KNOCK THE STUFFINGS BACK INTO THEIR POLITICAL CONQUERERS!

The "Journal" had better invest in some quinine. If it keeps on at this rate, its fits will kick it out of shape.

Commenting upon the Transvaal war, the London, Eng., "Justice" points out what filthy material interests have been pushing England, and it sums up with these words:

We have no animosity against Jews. The writer of this article himself numbers among his intimate acquaintance Jews for whom he has great esteem and admiration. But when we see a band of cosmopolitan capitalists, the Jewish honor, decency or character of any kind, using the vast wealth which they have piled up in a few years to drag our country into a shameful and cowardly war for the sake of still further increasing their ill-gotten gains; then we, as common Englishmen whose ancestors have lived in these islands for centuries, denounce these men, be they Jews or be they Christians, as the enemies and oppressors of mankind; and we look with sadness to the future of England under such unscrupulous and immoral control.

And now comes another sore-all-over Tammany Hall paper, the policy shop "Daily News," and throws another set of fits, and lets out another set of cats, to wit:

The General Committee of the Anti-De Leon faction of the Socialist Labor Party has appointed a committee to take charge of the campaign in the Sixteenth Assembly District where Morris Hilquitt is running against Daniel De Leon, the leader of the other faction. The Socialist war in this district will help Samuel Prince, the regular Democratic candidate. It is deemed likely that the Anti-De Leonites will abandon their candidate on election day and vote for Prince.

CAT NO. 1.—The 16th A. D. is threatened by the De Leonites!

CAT NO. 2.—The Tammany Hall candidate needs help! (He needs it badly.)

CAT NO. 3.—The "Anti-De Leon faction" is there to do Tammany's work.

Correct! Every time correct—with a few qualifications:

1ST QUALIFICATION.—There is not now and never was any Anti-De Leon faction in the Socialist Labor Party. There were some Tammany understrappers who squeezed themselves into the Party, sought to side-track it, were found out, and were fired out.

2ND QUALIFICATION.—There is not now, and never was, any Morris Hill-

quit running in the 16th A. D. The gentleman, it is true tried hard to play the, to him, congenial role of decoy duck for Tammany Hall, but the Party grabbed his fraudulent candidacy by the slack of its pants and threw it into the nearest ash-barrel in the District, where it now slumbers peacefully with other decaying refuse.

It is hardly likely that Tammany Hall will thank its policy-shop "Daily News" for being so careless, giving away its schemes, and exposing both its weakness and its failures, its danger and its shipwrecked plans to save itself.

The inappetence of the pure and simple labor leader is well illustrated by the following passage from John B. Lennon's "Tailor":

The disruption of nearly every local union that has gone out of existence during the past twelve or fifteen years among the tailors of the United States and Canada has been caused by the non-attendance of members at their meetings.

And if that passage were not illustration enough, the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" considerably hastens to contribute its mite towards the illustration by saying:

Who wrote this? Mr. John B. Lennon, secretary of the Tailors' National Union and Treasurer of the A. F. of L. So it was not the "bad Socialists" after all, who are the "disrupters," as Mr. Lennon has charged many times. Well, a late confession is better than no confession at all, and we hope that the honorable treasurer will make the same statement in Detroit in December. What Mr. Lennon admits above is exactly true so far as his craft is concerned in Cleveland.

A man dies; of course, he died for want of breath. That information brings one not an inch nearer to the point, and leaves the death without lessons to be learned, so as to avoid others falling victims to similar lack of breath. THE question is, what brought on the want of breath? Was it pulmonary consumption? Was it starvation? Was it pneumonia? etc., etc.? That is the only information worth having. Any other is quack talk. So in the case of the death of unions being attributed to "the non-attendance of members." Of course, if the members attend, there is no death, just the same as there is no death if a man has breath. The question is, what brought on that "non-attendance?" Unless that is made clear, the lesson to be learned from the deaths of such unions goes by unlearned.

When workmen join a union, they do so, not for their health. They expect to improve their condition thereby. The labor fakir of the John B. Lennon variety promises great things; it tells them "in union there is strength" (which is true), but leads them to the belief that by simply gathering together there is the strength looked for (which is false). Hills of sand have no strength. The men gathered together by these labor fakirs are not only kept in the dark as to the real issue, but false teaching is pumped into them. They are made to believe that the workmen and capitalists are brothers; that the capitalist has rights; that the workman's condition can be improved under the present system; and that politics have no place in unions. Accordingly, such men remain totally ignorant of the fact that there is an irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class; that, under the present system, the workingman's condition is bound to become ever worse; that the workingman cannot permanently improve his condition unless he overthrows the capitalist system that keeps him in wage-slavery; and that the way to accomplish this is to vote his own class into power by supporting the class-conscious Party of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party.

With such false teachings as above enumerated pumped into the workingman's head, and such redeeming teachings as just mentioned, carefully excluded from him, the workingman is bound to find all the expectations he entertained from his pure and simple union to be unfounded. Indifference begins to take hold of him; and in increasing numbers they fail to attend the meetings of their union. "Non-attendance" and the consequent decline of unionism, is, accordingly, the result of the false, the perverse, the labor-subversive principles of "pure and simple" or old style trade unionism.

But the decline would not lead quite as fast to the "going out of existence" of so many unions, as the pure and simple of the Lennon brand whines about, or as the pure and simpler of the Hayes brand whinner-snapperish exults over. Bona fide Socialist teaching, not hollow phrases; bona fide, virile new trades unionist doctrine, not bombast or twaddle, comes in time to hasten the death of the miserable caricatures of unionism that pure and simple, or ignorance and corruption raises; and, by the building up of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the death of old unionism is hastened, by promoting the "non-attendance." The non-attending workmen may not immediately be ripe to join a bona fide union, the Alliance; nevertheless, its bare existence enlightens them, and they begin to leave the old wreck preparatory to joining the staunch new ship.

Yes, the "bad Socialists" deserve all the "blame" for the hastening decline of old unionism. And the day is at hand, when, having knocked pure and simple, and its corrupt, and ignorant, and conceited visionary leaders into a cocked hat, there will be a powerful new trade unionist organization of the working class in this country, an organization built by the "bad Socialists" in the very teeth of capitalism and its lackeys, the fakirs and the "good Socialists."

Labor fakirism of the John B. Lennon stamp, gaping impotently and ignorantly at the phenomenon of declining unionism; labor fakirism, of the Max Hayes, bombast reformer stamp, too poltroonish, being too ignorant, to bravely admit, and glory in the fact, that, indeed, Socialist teachings are responsible for the breakdown of that out-post of capitalism, of that millstone around the neck of the working class, to wit, pure and simple unionism;—do not these types explain the backwardness of the Labor Movement in America? Do not they illustrate the utter incapacity—physical, mental and moral,—of old leadership?

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

TWO SOULS

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT.

1) The Republican party, at its State convention, held in 1892, endorsed Governor Harrison, after he had sent the Federal troops into the State of Idaho to crush the miners' strike.

2) The Republican party, at its State convention, held in 1895, endorsed Governor Morton, after he had sent the State troops into the city of Brooklyn to crush the trolley-men's strike.

3) The Republican Party has, by the nomination of JUDGE BARRETT, made on demand of the Trust-owned Bar Association, and by order of State Boss Platt, endorsed Barrett's infamous decisions against labor organizations, which have become the text book for prosecutions against workmen struggling for the betterment of their condition.

4) The Republican Party is responsible for the subservency of the United States Supreme Court to the interests of capitalism. The Republican judges of that court (Brewer, Brown and Shiras) joined with their Democratic colleagues in the Arago decision which holds that certain classes of workmen may contract themselves into involuntary servitude.

5) The Republican Party is responsible for the outrages committed in Idaho in the interest of the Standard Oil Trust. The Republican administration placed General Merriam and the federal troops at the disposal of that Trust to assist it in breaking up the Coeur d'Alene Miners' Union.

6) The Republican Party is responsible for the massacre of strikers by the Sheriff and the Sheriff's deputies at Hazelton. The murderous Sheriff was upheld by the Governor, whose militia protected him against arrest, by the judge, whose rulings secured his acquittal, and by the national administration that sustained his acquittal against the damage claims made for the families of some of the murdered men.

7) The Republican Party is responsible for the subservency of the courts of New York State to the interests of capitalism.

Republican judges of the Court of Appeals joined with their Democratic colleagues in declaring null and void all labor laws that interfere with the successful pursuit of business (profit making) by the capitalists. In a decision annulling a law against prison labor competition, the court sneeringly designates as foolish and untenable this "class" of laws which have become quite common in recent years, all resting largely upon the notion that the important problems involved in the social or industrial life of the people may be settled by legislation.

In a case against the Glucose Trust, arising in consequence of a fire in the Trust's factory, the Court of Appeals decided that capitalists have a right, if the success of its business demand it, to ignore the provisions of the factory law, and are not responsible for the loss of life thus caused.

8) The Republican Judges of the New York Supreme Court have prosecuted as criminal the organized efforts of workmen (as did Judge Childs and Spring in the injunction cases against the Buffalo Typographical Union, and Judge Chase in the injunction case against the Troy Iron Moulders' Union), while they found loopholes for the combinations of capital (thus Senator Depew's Coal Trust escaped under a decision of Republican Judge Chester).

9) The Republican Party in the Legislature of 1898, proposed, and, with the support and votes of the Democratic Party, enacted:

a) The Tramp Bill (which provides that unemployed workmen, who have no "visible means of support," can be sent to jail for six months. This law, in case of a strike, could be used with magic effect by the capitalists, who could make striking a very unhealthy occupation).

b) The new Military Code Bill (which gives our "injunction judges" the right to call out the militia without the consent of the Governor).

c) The Primary Bill (which curtails the suffrage of the workingman, by making him reveal his political preferences and affiliations, if he wants to take part in the primaries, and thus help to determine the nominations to be made).

10) The Republican Party, during the last session of the Legislature, instead of calling to account its injunction judges, granted them rewards in the shape of additional patronage.

The Republican Party, at the last session of the Legislature, continued its policy of strengthening the machinery for the repression of Labor by appropriating nearly half a million dollars for armories.

11) The Republican Party, being for years in control of the local administration in one-half of the State, has nowhere enforced the ten-hour law or the other labor laws that have been put on paper.

The Republican Party, in all these acts, stood in with the Democratic Party.

WORKINGMEN VOTERS!

VOTE THE RASCALS OUT!
VOTE THE TICKET OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, UNDER THE EMBLEM OF THE ARM AND HAMMER.

Bear in mind that whatever hostility the Democratic and Republican parties may display towards one another before election is a sham and a fraud, intended only for the gallery.

1) The Democratic party, at its State convention, held in 1892, endorsed Governor Flower, after he had sent the State troops into the city of Buffalo to crush the switchmen's strike.

2) The Democratic party, at its State convention, held in 1894, endorsed President Cleveland, after he had sent the Federal troops into the city of Chicago to crush the strike of the American Railway Union.

3) The Democratic Party has, by the nomination of JUDGE BARRETT, made by order of State Boss Croker, endorsed Barrett's infamous decisions against labor organizations, which have become the text book for prosecutions against workmen struggling for the betterment of their condition.

4) The Democratic Party is responsible for the subservency of the United States Supreme Court to the interests of capitalism. The Democratic Judges of that court (Chief Justice Fuller, Judges Field, White and Peckham) joined with their Republican colleagues in the Arago decision which holds that certain classes of workmen may contract themselves into involuntary servitude.

5) The Democratic State administration of Idaho did the bidding of the Standard Oil Trust in declaring martial law in the Coeur d'Alene district, and furnished a pretext for the interference of the federal troops. The outrages committed against the miners were done under the joint orders of General Merriam and Governor Steunenberg.

6) The Democratic Party is responsible for the subservency of the New York city administration to the trolley syndicates, as shown in the using of the whole police force for the intimidation of the trolley workers during the recent strike.

7) The Democratic Party is responsible for the subservency of the Courts of New York State for the interests of capitalism.

Democratic judges of the Court of Appeals joined with their Republican colleagues in declaring null and void all labor laws that interfere with the successful pursuit of profit-making by the capitalists. In a decision annulling a law against prison labor competition, the court sneeringly designated as foolish and untenable all laws that seek to solve the social and industrial problems by legislation.

In a case against the Glucose Trust, the Court of Appeals decided (Judge Gray, Democrat, writing the decision, in which his Republican as well as his Democratic colleagues concurred) that the Trust was not bound by the provision of the factory law, which requires a ready access to fire escapes, that—since the success of its business required it—it could keep the windows leading to the fire escapes nailed fast, and that it was not responsible for any loss of life caused on that account during a fire.

"It would," says the court, "be wholly unreasonable to interpret the law as requiring a condition as to the openings upon the fire escapes which THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE BUSINESS would forbid."

8) The Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court have prosecuted as criminal the organized efforts of workmen (as did Judge Barrett in his decisions against the Theiss boycotters, against the Bakers' Union, the Shoemakers' organization, and other unions) while they found loopholes for the combinations of capital (as did Judge Herrick, who joined with his Republican colleagues, Parker and Merwin, of the Appellate Division of the 3rd Department in upholding the decision in favor of Depew's Coal Trust).

9) The Democratic Party, in the Legislature of 1898, joined with the Republican majority in carrying in both the Senate and Assembly:

a) The Tramp Bill (which provides that unemployed workmen, who have no "visible means of support," can be sent to jail for six months. This law, in case of a strike, could be used with magic effect by the capitalists, who could make striking a very unhealthy occupation).

b) The new Military Code Bill (which gives our "injunction judges" the right to call out the militia without the consent of the Governor).

c) The Primary Bill (which curtails the suffrage of the workingman, by making him reveal his political preferences and affiliations, if he wants to take part in the primaries, and thus help to determine the nominations to be made).

10) The Democratic Party, during the last session of the Legislature, instead of calling to account the injunction judges, voted with the Republican Party in granting them rewards in the shape of additional clerkships.

The Democratic Party, at the last session of the Legislature, voted with the Republican Party for bills strengthening the machinery of repression, and appropriating nearly half a million dollars for armories.

11) The Democratic Party, being for years in control of the local administration in counties containing one-half of the State's population, has nowhere enforced the ten-hour law or the other labor laws that have been put on paper.

The Democratic Party, in all these acts, has acted in complete harmony with the Republican Party.

WORKINGMEN VOTERS!

VOTE THE RASCALS OUT!
VOTE THE TICKET OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, UNDER THE EMBLEM OF THE ARM AND HAMMER.

Remember—the antagonism between the Republican and Democratic parties, manifested before election, is a sham and a fraud, calculated to take in the gullible.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Here I have a little newspaper item that overthrows your whole Socialist theory.

UNCLE SAM—Let's have it.
B. J.—Here it is: "The bicycle craze is ruining the shoe stores, cigar stores, liquor stores, candy stores, clothing stores. The wheelmen are so numerous and have stopped investing in all these and many more things to get their wheels, that all these industries are suffering greatly." (Triumphantly) There you have it! Overthrown, by Jericho!

U. S.—You call that "overthrown"?

B. J.—What else is it? Is it not your contention that the capitalist class is getting richer and richer?

U. S.—Exactly.

B. J.—Well, your contention is based. Here is an evidence of a raft of capitalists going by the board—the owners of shoe stores, of cigar stores, of liquor stores, of candy stores, of clothing stores, and so forth.

U. S.—Let us suppose these are all capitalists—

B. J.—And are they not?

U. S.—Say they are. Who gets the wealth they lose? The working class?

B. J. (twirls his thumbs under his coat-tails).

U. S.—You are stumped right here. All the wealth that is turned from the purchasing of all those industries falls into the lap of another, a capitalist industry, owned by big capitalists. The ruin of all these others, weeds out a lot of capitalists; but when these drop into the class of the proletariat they leave their wealth in the capitalist class, though in other hands.

B. J.—Yes—but—

U. S.—No "buts," except this "but" that you are stumped even worse than you think. If 2 capitalists out of 8 become poor, the remaining 8 are richer, but the capitalist class is not richer, it has as much as it had before.

B. J.—That's just what I was going to say—

U. S.—And that's just why you are stumped worse yet. All these retailers are not capitalists; some are, and they would suffer without making the capitalist class any richer. But the great majority of these retailers the middle class men—would be capitalists who try to compete with big retail capitalists. Now, the bustling of all these middle class retailers throws their wealth into the hands, not of the working class, but into the hands of the capitalists. By this wholesale ruin of these retailers the capitalist class grows actually richer. Do you realize how stuck you are?

B. J. mops his face.

U. S.—But I'm not yet through with you.

B. J.—But I give in; let up, won't you.

U. S.—Never a let up with a chap who puts his silly head in the tiger's mouth of reasoning by attacking Socialist philosophy. (Holds B. J. back by the lapels of his coat.)—Now I, too, have a newspaper item. Read this:

B. J. (reading)—"The factory of the Standard Cycle Works Company was closed by the Sheriff on judgment amounting to more than \$20,000. The failure is laid to the sharp competition and rate cutting."

U. S.—Catch on?

B. J.—I catch on that there are some more concerns going up the fluke.

U. S.—The whole situation is this:

The wheel craze has turned away business from a large number of stores; these will find it harder and harder to get along, the weaker ones will go down, and the capitalist class will wipe out all these others lose. The chief sinners by this will be the capitalists in the new industry of wheels-manufacturing. But even among them it is all "make." Among them also the war of competition is going on and the bigger swallows up the smaller—happens now when the Standard Cycle Works Company goes up. Thus the capitalist class grows ever smaller and richer, while the capitalist class grows ever more numerous. Now, is Socialist theory overthrown? Honest Injun, now!

B. J.—No; it isn't.

U. S.—There is no help for it but the overthrow of capitalism. And there but one clean way open to do that, to wit, to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight. No such thing as voting for "good men." An intelligent man votes for principles. The principles to be voted on are: Capitalism vs. Socialism. He who does not vote for Socialism, votes for Capitalism. Who are you going to do?

B. J.—Vote the S. L. P. ticket straight!

U. S.—Vote the S. L. P. ticket straight!

U. S.—Vote the S. L. P. ticket straight!

U. S.—Vote the S. L. P. ticket straight!

U. S.—Vote the S. L. P. ticket straight!

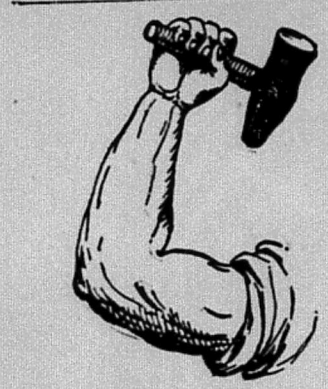
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U. S.—Vote the S. L. P. ticket straight!

U. S.—Vote the



Regular Socialist Labor Party

Nominations for Nov. 7, 1899.

STATE TICKETS.

IOWA.

Governor—M. J. Kremer.
Lieutenant-Governor—Michael Bronner.
Railroad Commissioner—Nicholas Heisel.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. E. Pardee Travis.

KENTUCKY.

Governor—Albert Schmitt.
State Treasurer—James Delaney.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. S. Palmer.
Auditor of Public Accounts—R. P. Caldwell.
Commissioner of Labor Statistics—James O'Hearn.

MARYLAND.

Governor—J. A. Ruckner.
Comptroller—Robert W. Stevens.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor—George H. Peck.
Lieutenant-Governor—James F. Stevens.
Secretary of State—Frank McDonald.
Treasurer and Recorder General—Frederick E. Nagler.
Auditor—Frank Albin Forstrom.
Attorney-General—Walter P. Skahan.

OHIO.

Governor—Robert Bandlow.
Lieutenant-Governor—Ellis Bartholomew.
Auditor—Harry Lavin.
Attorney-General—John Cooper.
Treasurer—George F. Freese.
Judge of the Supreme Court—S. Borton.
Member of the Board of Public Works—C. M. Newton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Treasurer—Samuel Clark.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Donald L. Munro.
Judge of the Superior Court—Valentine Remmel.

LOCAL TICKETS

In States where no State Officers are to be voted for.

COLORADO.

Fremont County.
County Clerk—John J. Markham.
County Treasurer—N. F. Clark.
Sheriff—Tom C. Davies.
County Assessor—Mozart Lewis.
County Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Brimble.

MISSOURI.

Sheriff—John Nolan.
Clerk and Recorder—John B. Geisberg.
Treasurer—W. M. Van Buren.
Assessor—Murray C. Lewis.
County Commissioner—T. M. Todd.
Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. E. Hutchinson.

KANSAS.

Orawford County.
Treasurer—Charles Heising.
County Clerk—H. Roberts.
Sheriff—Daniel O'Donnell.
Register of Deeds—Steve Welsh.
Surveyor—Albert Ledbetter.
Coroner—Lewis Lewis.

NEW JERSEY.

Essex County.
Surrogate—William Walden.
Sheriff—Daniel J. Duggan.
Senator—Frank W. Wilson.
Hudson County.
Sheriff—Geo. P. Herrschaft.
County Clerk—Frank Campbell.
Register—Chas. Schrafft.

Members of the General Assembly—John Housack, Emil F. Wegener, John H. Brown, John Sweeney, Patrick O'Rourke, Henry Schmid, Geo. P. Herrschaft, John Gross, Arthur Mende, Aug. E. Schroeder, Wm. Rapp.
Passaic County.
Members of Assembly—Ulrich Freuh, Christopher Maguire, Emil Bauer, Jacob H. Schmittler.

NEW YORK.

Fifth Judicial District.
(Counties of Onondaga, Oswego, Oneida, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis.)
Justice of Supreme Court—Edwin C. Elston.
Sixth Judicial District.
(Counties of Oswego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland, Schoharie.)
Justice of Supreme Court—Frank W. Roberts.

Eighth Judicial District.
(Counties of Erie, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany.)
Justice of Supreme Court—Max Forker.
James A. McKenzie, James W. Sharpe.

Albany County.
County Treasurer—Arthur H. Hargraves.
Members of Assembly—John H. Brown, John Sweeney, Patrick O'Rourke, Henry Schmid, Geo. P. Herrschaft, John Gross, Arthur Mende, Aug. E. Schroeder, Wm. Rapp.
Albany City.
Mayor—Geo. H. Stevenson.
Comptroller—John B. Waldbillig.
Recorder—George Elze.
City Treasurer—Harry McColloch.
President of Common Council—George Du Bois.

Justices of City Court (long term)—Aug. Kessler. (Short term)—George C. Du Bois.
Assessors (long term)—Frank Schulz and Wm. Mordach. (Short term)—M. N. Stengel and Joseph Reiter.

Cayuga County.
(Nominations were made for this County, but have not been reported to THE PEOPLE.)
Chenango County.
Member of Assembly—Monroe Fuller.
County Treasurer—Judson L. Cook.
Superintendent of the Poor—D. B. Aldrich.
Coroner—H. Anderson.

Delaware County.
(Nominations made but not reported.)
Dutchess County.
Member of Assembly—John Peter Jacobson.
District Attorney—Edward Stauch.
Coroner—Christian Glin.
Auditor—Peter J. Steemann.

School Commissioners—1st Dist., Nicholas Van Kerkvoorde; 2d Dist., Mary Van Kerkvoorde; 3d Dist., Ernest Hildebrand.
Members of Assembly—1st Dist., Leander A. Armstrong; 2d Dist., Charles Pluimann; 3d Dist., N. L. Griest; 4th Dist., Boris Reinsteln; 5th Dist., William D. Stewart; 6th Dist., Laudo Bocella; 7th Dist., George W. Bippert.

Buffalo City.
City Treasurer—Herman Hassfurter.
Assessors—John J. McKenna and Martin Gielnick.
Superintendent of Instruction—Mrs. Dr. Anna Reinsteln.
Police Judge—Charles E. Carlson.
Justice of the Municipal Court—Jacob Meyer.
Justice of the Peace—William Huck.
Counsellmen—Henry Waldmann, John Frankowiak, George Burkhardt, Harry Doctor, Jacob Greenberg.

(Also candidates for Aldermen and Supervisors in 16 Wards.)
Fulton County.
(Nominations made but not reported.)
Greene County.
Member of Assembly—C. M. Ruland.
School Commissioner—A. E. Corren.
Superintendent—A. C. Francher.
(In the town of Catskill candidates for town officers have been nominated.)

KINGS COUNTY.
District Attorney—Peter Fleibiger.
Sergeant—Gustav Rosenblatt.
County Clerk—William H. Wherry.
Register—William A. Kelly.
County Treasurer—Alvan Brown.
Municipal Court Justices:
1. District—John H. Samuelson.
2. John F. Martin.
3. "August Rubach.
4. "Eber Forber.
Members of Assembly:
1. District—Peter Regan.
2. Robert Fitzgerald.
3. "Bernard Hughes.
4. "Archibald Jarrold.
5. "Louis P. Weber.
6. "Louis Kunz.
7. "Patrick Murphy.
8. "Henry Samuelson.
9. "Timothy Walsh.
10. "John F. Keveney.
11. "Frederick A. Leise.
12. "Charles Rathkopf.
13. "William L. Brower.
14. "George F. Turner.
15. "Justus Ebert.
16. "Otto Sorenson.
17. "Frederick C. Wolf.
18. "Henry Kuhn.
19. "Hugo Vogt.

Aldermen, Borough of Brooklyn:
1. District—Frederick Peterson.
2. "William Burke.
3. "Frank T. Phillips.
4. "Charles H. Howard.
5. "Hugo B. Ludwig.
6. "George B. Cook.
7. "Stanislaus Nowak.
8. "Tom Cooke.
9. "Joseph Le Coste.
10. "Alfred C. Kihn.
11. "Stephen Mummery.
12. "Frederick Lehr.
13. "Reuben Stone.
14. "Hans L. Hansen.
15. "Henry Murden.
16. "John Haerer.
17. "John Pohst.
18. "Emil Mueller.
19. "John Manthey.

New York County:
Justices of the Supreme Court—John J. Kinneally and Thomas Wright.
Judge of the Court of Common Sessions—Thomas Cogan.
Surrogate—Henry Lightbourn.
Sheriff—Stephen D. Cooper.
Justices of the City Court—Adam Moren and Ephraim Siff.

Municipal Court Justices.
3. District—Irving H. Weisberger.
4. "Hyman A. Gottlieb.
5. "Lazarus Abelson.
6. "Edward M. Egan.
7. "Anthony Gellrich.
8. "Charles G. Teche.
9. "Otto Barthell.
10. "Charles Bahnsen.

Members of Assembly:
2. District—H. Tobias.
3. "George Wollenschlaeger.
4. "Joseph Lovitch.
5. "Isidore Robinson.
6. "William Wheatley.
7. "Frank L. Deegan.
8. "Herman Eckstein.
9. "William Sandry.
10. "Dow Hestman.
11. "Adolph Klein.
12. "Richard Hunter.
13. "James T. Hunter.
14. "Otto Sorenson.
15. "Daniel De Leon.
16. "Herman Schoenfeld.
17. "Owen Diamond.
18. "Herman Mittelberg.
19. "Martin Rowe.
20. "Henry Mahland.
21. "Philip L. Wagner.
22. "Charles E. Thompson.
23. "John Bruns.
24. "Rudolph Katz.
25. "Thomas J. Kenny.
26. "August Gillhaus.
27. "Jacob Berns.
28. "Isaac Rosenthal.
29. "Joseph Lederer.
30. "Charles Sperle.
31. "Joseph Wright.

Aldermen, Manhattan and Bronx:
2. District—Daniel Uelman.
3. "Christian Lindwall.
4. "Joseph Schlossberg.
5. "James Cullen.
6. "Charles Kolst.
7. "John D. Atherton.
8. "Morris Steinberg.
9. "Thomas Geely.
10. "Moses Gottlieb.
11. "Julius Hammer.
12. "John Donohue.
13. "Samuel H. Sauter.
14. "John Holler.
15. "Louis Eckstein.
16. "Anton Nihlen.
17. "Richard Gould.
18. "Robert A. McColl.
19. "John Laffey.
20. "Girard W. Boettger.
21. "John Rowley.
22. "George H. Winter.
23. "Charles Brown.
24. "John L. Cook.
25. "Max Rosenberg.
26. "Frederick Rasmussen.
27. "Charles Winkle.
28. "Louis C. Rasmussen.
29. "Magnus Svenson.
30. "Christian H. Christensen.
31. "Freder. A. Olpp.

Oneida County.
Member of Assembly:
1. District—Frederick G. Gerner.
County Treasurer—Hector Harris.
Special Surrogate—Joseph Beweser.

Onondaga County.
County Treasurer—George A. Coffin.
County Superintendent of Poor—Ephraim Harris.

Members of Assembly:
1. District—William Baker.
2. "John L. Franz.
3. "John F. Geary.
4. "Thomas Crimmins.
5. "Uticia, City.

Mayor—Emil Nusselt.
City Treasurer—Edward Schreck.
School Commissioners—John Rapp and Ernest Haas.
Charities Commissioner—Frank Herrmann.
Assessor—Christian Scheel.
Superintendent of the Poor—Otto Sorenson.
Alderman, 9th Ward—Reinhold Pietsch.

Syracuse City.
Mayor—Erasmus Pellenz.
President of the Common Council—Charles B. Corrigan.
Comptroller—John G. Fredberg.
City Treasurer—Carl Voss.
Judge of Municipal Court—Robert Berggren.
Police Judge—Edward R. Markley.
School Commissioners—Mrs. A. Cowan, Mrs. Elma L. Sander, Emil Schuetzler and Otto Koelling.

Assessors—George W. Hornung and J. Fred. Schleit.
Aldermen:
1. Ward—Fred Sholl.
2. "John Massett.
3. "Leonard Hornung.
4. "William Hartman.
5. "Edward McEvoy.
6. "Gustave A. Strebel.
7. "Patrick Walsh.
8. "James Tracey.
9. "Stephen Surridge.
10. "Arthur J. Harrington.
11. "Jeremiah Jaquin.
12. "Edmund J. Fillion.
13. "N. L. Phillips.
14. "Fred. Horton.
15. "James McAllister.
16. "Lawrence Conney.
17. "George R. Meek.
18. "Fred Sander.
19. "George B. Stearns.

Supervisors:
1. Ward—Thomas Roosen.
2. "George Lettinger, jr.
3. "Michael J. Lemp.
4. "Charles Birehler.
5. "Charles Neuman.
6. "Henry Zink.
7. "James Bateman.
8. "Frank P. Scott.
9. "Charles Kumpf.
10. "William Mack.
11. "Willis N. Swift.
12. "Fred J. Mowry.
13. "Francis J. Croghan.
14. "Samuel Kleiman.
15. "Herman Exler.
16. "Gabriel Docter.
17. "Edmund J. Fillion.
18. "Orange County.

Member of Assembly, 1st District—Edward A. Gidley.
Mayor—Matthew McGarvey.
President of the Common Council—James McGarvey.

Members of the Board of Education—Robert Moran and Harry Bartholomew.
Water Commissioner—John Weiner.
Alms House Commissioners—Geo. Cornell and Joseph Brau.

Aldermen:
1. Ward—Samuel W. Felter.
2. "Abram Weinstein.
3. "Richard Morris.
4. "John J. Cornell.
5. "Adolph Kornell.
6. "Thomas P. Callahan.

Oswego County.
Member of Assembly—Thomas P. Higgins.
Justice of the Peace—C. C. C. City.
District Attorney—John Opel.
Members of Assembly:
1. District—Robert Chisom.
2. "Christian A. Bakke.

Municipal Court Justices:
1. District—Anton Perina.
2. "William Lautenberger.
3. "Charles A. Prudhon.
4. "Peter Charlot.
5. "Richard County.
County Clerk—Bert Clark.
Member of Assembly—Michael Driscoll.
Alderman—C. Otto Franke.
School Commissioners—Hubert H. Mealing, jr.; Henry K. Godfrey and Arthur Chambers.
Members of Assembly:
1. District—Peter O. Nielsen.
2. "James H. Cruger.
3. "Jonathan C. Pierce.
4. "Yonkers, City.
Mayor—Joseph H. Sweet.
City Judge—Sotory Kowarsky.
Justice of the Peace—Paul H. Garujost.

Aldermen:
1. Ward—Dr. Robert A. Fones.
2. "Henry Gray.
3. "Abe Stieglitz.
4. "R. W. Gaffney.
5. "Patrick Troy.
6. "Patrick Schwagermann.
7. "William Supervisors.

Ward—Jonas Fischman.
2. "James H. O'Neill.
3. "Joseph Smith.
4. "Philip McCarthy.
5. "Joseph Martinides.
6. "William Breitback.
7. "Frank Pearson.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beckman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)
—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
A. B. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
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(The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcement can be made in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH.—To the Socialists of Allegheny County: We have arranged to close the present campaign in the 13th Ward, Allegheny, by a big parade, to be followed by a mass meeting at New Turner Hall, Mount Troy, which will be addressed by comrades Schuberg, of Philadelphia, and Adams, of Wilmerding.

The parade will start at Branch No. 11 headquarters, No. 11 Ley street, Mount Troy, promptly at 7.15 Saturday evening, Nov. 4. All who can possibly attend are expected to be in line.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.—Friday, Oct. 13, and every first Friday in the month, the Section holds an agitation meeting. Every third Friday there is a business meeting. The meeting place is Guetzius's Hall, corner of Sixth and Clark streets. All comrades and readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to attend the meetings regularly. Important matters are up for discussion.

Who Produces the Wealth?

(Continued from Page 1.)

we will paint you the greatest philanthropist of the age; you make thousands daily. (How does he make it? Drives twenty to shame to redeem one). "To the orphan's home." Think, reason, are not more orphans made by this capitalist system in one year than by any war in the past? Flesh and bones ground up into profit; killing the fathers, the sons, by the thousand, and then turning round and giving a bone to the children. Shame on such charity. Robbing a child of a fatherly home, breaking up the home, working the mother in the factory or in the kitchen for a song and throwing a bone to the children. Wringing the very heart out of the mother, murdering the father, raising the children in ignorance, then skinning them in turn, is what this great philanthropist is doing for society.

"What would become of the laboring class if it were not for these kind, open-hearted (labor skinner)? The laborer would not be compelled to share or, in still stronger language, give over all his product except barely enough to maintain himself. He is a leech on the back of society—let us shake him off—producing nothing but misery, and the laborer producing all the wealth. He, having possession of the land and machinery of society, forces the worker to submit to his will or starve. (We care not how the burglar obtained his tools, his having them is evidenced by the way he uses them.)

Now, what the working class must do is to study what we must do to regain the tools of production, so we do not have to submit to his will. We must look at him as a master robber, not as a philanthropist; for if he has any great sums to give away, it is a self-evident fact that some one else produced it, therefore he is giving what does not belong to him. Now we, the working class, must regain possession of our stolen property, operate it for use and not for profit, look to the future and leave our children in a better position than we were left, and stop praising men for giving stolen wealth away under the name of charity.

"Lavant Garde."

Open Letter.

(Continued from Page 1.)

alone into what we call "raw material" or merchandise partly finished or commodities themselves. These merchandise are brought "to market" and sold, having many different VALUES and USES. The whole mass of tools and methods of both production and distribution we call capital. Here and now we find men divided in two CLASSES: Both in the market after their means of living, and the living itself. One class, the CAPITALIST CLASS, owning this capital, their means of living; find that living in this wise: They hire the wage-workers to operate the capital to produce merchandise, then sell the merchandise and repeat the operations, gaining in this, that the merchandise are sold at their value, while the wages paid are but the value of those goods used by the laborer in his "living" while working, and living is from one-fourth to one-fifth, at present, of the values produced by the laborer. The other three-quarters or four-fifths is SURPLUS VALUE, and is what both the capitalist and the CLASS-CONSCIOUS wage workers are after. This struggle is called the CLASS STRUGGLE. The other class, the wage-working class, or Proletariat, comes to market and, having no capital, sells the only thing he has to sell, his

labor power; selling it to the only class that can use it, the capitalist class. The price of his labor power being fixed by the competition between those willing and able to do the work, when the supply of labor is above the demand; and fixed by the competition between the capitalists having use for the labor power, when the supply of labor power is less than the demand. This is Capitalist Society. There have been other kinds of society before Capitalism, and will be other kinds of society after Capitalism. But our business calls us to look at this part. We are wage-workers. We experience the class struggle in many forms daily. We vote, and our vote is in great demand by capitalist parties of many names, but few differences, and those differences are of NO USE TO US AS WAGE WORKERS. We know of coal mining in Republican Pennsylvania, in Democratic Alabama, in Kansas when it was Republican, Populist and prohibition. We have the history of it, and some experience of it as it is done in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, and other parts of the world. It is all conducted upon the same methods as far as relations between the workingman, the capitalist and the value of the output is concerned. Knowing that the question is not merely a local one involving us with a Tiler, a Judge, a Sheriff, or any other individual in particular. It brings us up against a SYSTEM.

When we look to see where we are, and the system cannot be touched without at the same time touching the persons who are the ones benefited by it, and no one has a reason to change it but the ones injured by it, which is the wage-workers and other persons who are willing that right should be done the greatest number. We cannot as much as have present laws that might benefit us enforced; have any kind of wage advance, or other benefit, without the POWER to do so, and under the canopy of heaven, we can clearly see but the power of MIND, the power of WEALTH, and the power of GOVERNMENT, involved in the matter. Although making no claims upon our education, we can clearly see that the Mine Owners do not hold their present advantages through the power of intellect. There is not one man in a hundred that believes that labor can fight capitalists with money. But the POWER OF GOVERNMENT, the greatest power, is open to the laborers as long as they have their numbers and the ballot. What, then, should labor demand? Some slight concession? No, indeed! If, after becoming class-conscious enough to win at the polls, it must change the system, or the capitalist class, still in possession of the power of wealth, would make such a state of affairs come about, for spite merely, that the public would likely tire of its change, and be willing to put the power of government back into the capitalists' hands again. We must capture the power of government by means of the legal ballot, peacefully; we must use that power along the lines of progress, and in accord with our class's need, which means a greater concentration than the trusts have as yet attempted, greater economy than the trusts could possibly do, for we would not merely displace a few hands, but the main waste, the coupon clipper, the dividend absorber, who has no other use, but to act the dog in the manger, and live on the surplus value forced from the value creators. Having done this, we would be able to shorten hours of labor instead of having fewer persons at work, with the balance in that blessed chain gang or elsewhere in unhappiness; and, being in possession of our own—mental, economic and legal power—we could arrange the details to suit the majority, not the minority.

We see about us the capitalist activity, and if we know its reasons, we know the reasons that should make us active. If capitalism must have a surplus of unemployed men to keep up competition, making offences and violating law and justice to obtain them, then we must take the power from them to do so, since we are able to do THAT without question. If capitalism needs wars to extend the markets, to dispose of its merchandise in to realize "its surplus values" in cash, and to reward its henchmen with new offices and fat contracts, then we must take from them the power to pit workingmen in one country against another, only to kill each other in false patriotism, for our oppressors' gain.

In the meantime, the dance about us quickens. Havana, where strikers and their leaders are imprisoned under military force without law, UNTIL THEY PROMISE TO OBEY, follows Idaho, whose miners are by the army penned up in bull pens under court martial, tried for an act not connected to them by any evidence, and the CIVIL TRIAL REFUSED THEM BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES, their conditions and treatment in the bull pen equal of Weyler and his reconcentrados. Idaho follows Hazelton, which follows Brooklyn, Chicago, Buffalo, Homestead, etc. In the Pittsburgh district alone, a trust has been formed with a capital stock of \$104,000,000, affecting 25,000 miners, who with the pick would dig about three tons per day, but who with the machine can dig over ten tons,—75,000 tons with pick and 25,000 men; or 75,000 tons with machine and 7,500 men; 250,000 tons with machines in these mines and 175,000 tons surplus coal to crowd out that much dug by some 6,000 miners by pick in some small mines that cannot put in machines and compete with the \$104,000,000 any better than the men with "high dues."

We will say no more. Either grin and bear it, or do the practical thing of taking a step in the right direction NOW, by voting a Straight Socialist Labor Party ticket, now and hereafter. No man engaged in a fight where no quarter was to be given would throw away his gun because the enemy had more guns, but would use that gun to the end, in hope or in fear. No man who is worthy of the name, having once seen the way, will throw his ballot away because the enemy has more ballots. He will use that ballot to the end in hope or fear, according to his knowledge; hope if he has looked well. The platform is in this paper, which should be in your hands each issue. Where we gain a small foothold, the "immediate demands" is our guide. Workingmen of Mercer County, strike; strike for self and home; and strike hard.

WM. McKAY.
Mercer County, Pa.

The Campaign in Greater New York.

Humors of the Campaign in the 16th A. D.

If a man feels weary and wants fun, it would be well worth his while to come to the 16th A. D. He would quickly get new vigor, and regain his wits.

The Tammany Hall and Republican campaigning meetings furnish a plentiful source of amusement. That Tammany, with its ignorant "Labor Champion," Prince, is holding the lead in this respect in only natural. Last week when Tammany opened its campaign at the corner of 6th street and Avenue C, the audience was given the best entertainment that ignorance can furnish. The "Labor Champion," Prince, amused the crowd for fifty minutes, by letting "pearls of wisdom" fall from his lips. For instance, he delivered himself as follows: "The Socialists who carry on a campaign in this Assembly District are a disgrace to Socialism; everybody who disagrees with them, they put down as labor fakirs. Now, Karl Marx, the great Socialist, says: 'You may disagree with a man, but you can agree with him all year around.' He also says: 'Love your neighbor as you love yourself.' Are these fellows doing that? No. I am sure if Karl Marx would come around in the 16th Assembly District and see these fellows, how they agitate against me, he would be ashamed of them." Then raising his voice to the highest pitch, he exclaimed: "Socialism is a grand ideal; it is a splendid thing because it stands for equal rights for all, and special privileges to none. But the Socialists in this District don't want that. We Democrats eat and drink and are good friends with the Republicans. But are these Socialists good friends with any of us? No. Thomas Jefferson was an advocate of the principle of equal rights, and I am a follower of him. By voting for me you will give endorsement to Tom Jefferson's ideas!" The crowd went home roaring with laughter.

An equally funny spectacle was presented to an audience in front of Candidate for Alderman Neufeld's saloon. A Socialist speaker having given him a good roasting, he was interrupted by the candidate's wife, who indignantly exclaimed: "Isn't it a shame to attack a man who has a reputation all over the world." This man with the "world-wide reputation, on the night of his nomination had this conversation with a friend of mine, distinguishing himself by the following utterances: "I am no bolshic man; I am a pussiness man; I am the Alterman of the District; the Alterman of everybody; I am the Socialist Alterman, too. Vat have I ever ton to the Socialist that dey york against me?"—The Tammanyites present who heard these words, expressed their pride at the "smartness" of their Alderman.

In the meantime, the question that agitates other mortals in the District is: How can an intelligent voter cast his vote for such specimens of intelligence as these two "representative men"—Prince and Neufeld.

II.

Tammanp Routed in the 15th.

The agitation in New York City is this year more intense than ever. Saturday, October 28, Tammany Hall decided to hold a meeting in the 15th Assembly District, one of its strongholds.

The Comrades of the 15th decided they would hold one on the same corner, at the same time.

Saturday, at 8 P. M. the meetings commenced, and Tammany met a Waterloo. We had as speakers Keep, Murphy, Hosman, Diamond and Dorman, and we kept the meeting up until Tammany had lost its crowd, which came over to our meeting, thus compelling Tammany to recognize the fact that the S. L. P. will yet bust it.

When it is understood that the corner of 16th and Avenue B, where the meeting was held, is the center of a strong Tammany District, the audacity of the Comrades in "bearding the lion in his den" is seen to have borne fruit. Nothing else was spoken of in the district yesterday, and the S. L. P. received an advertisement that will result in increased votes and increased respect.

III.

The Socialistic Thorn in Tammany's Side in Brooklyn.

That the thorn is there, creating a naughty sort of inflammation, which, try as hard and heavy as he may, no capitalistic political heeler will ever be able to cure, was never more clearly illustrated than on Saturday night, October 28, at the corner of St. Mark's and Buffalo avenue, Brooklyn.

A great banner, announcing the Tammany Friend of Labor (?), a great platform built by union (?) labor; a union (?) band of music; plenty of fireworks; and at least 7 or 8 speakers;—why, everything was there to make this Tammany Hall meeting a success. The working people of the 18th A. D. were once more to be given the opportunity to listen to "common sense,"—and they got it undoubtedly; just wait and see.

The crowd was there to the number of from 200 to 300, when at 8 P. M., 5 of the wicked kind of Socialist members of the S. L. P. strolled along, carrying some timber and boards. In about 5 minutes the timber was felled into a nice little platform, and Comrade Silbermann stepped up and made a speech, just nice enough to draw the audience away from our Tammany friends. What an infamous trick! Why, these Socialists are not a bit outrageous; they MUST take down that platform; they MUST stop talking; they interfere with our business; and, by jingo, we WILL NOT have it; we WILL make the police stop them. But the police could not stop it, because we had the constitutional right to be there; and we happen to know all about it.

In the meantime Comrade Silbermann preached the gospel of Socialism, and enlightened the crowd on the mission of the S. L. P. When he got through, Comrade Jegman went at it for about one hour, the audience swelling all the time and listening very attentively. By this time the audience of our "neighbor" had dwindled down to an audience of heeled and a few drunkards; beer and whiskey flowed freely in the corner

saloon. We need not guess who paid for it.

When Comrade Jegman finished, Comrade A. S. Brown started in and kept it up for another hour and a half. The combined efforts of our speakers finally made our Tammany friends shut down on account of lack of business, and, in true, stupid kangaroo style, a desperate attempt was made by them to break up our meeting. The union (?) musical band was ordered down on the street, and, under the leadership of the heeled, it marched up and down the street, stopping in front of our platform several times, playing for all they were worth. But they could not play as long as the Socialist. They only succeeded in helping to swell the crowd, and making them listen still more attentively. Some of the Democratic politicians thought they could nail our speakers, but the answers they got must have made them feel very cheap. Comrade Jegman, for the second time, mounted the platform, and made the closing remarks, and this brilliant meeting ended with three cheers for the S. L. P. The seed of Socialism has been planted; you may watch for the good fruit.

OTTO SORENSON,
Secretary 16-18 A. D.,
Brooklyn, October 29.

New York Parade.

The Parade of the S. L. P. of New York, on Saturday, Nov. 5, will start from 7th st. and Ave. C, to 3d street, to Ave. D,